

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1813.

[No. 266.]

FRONTIER NEWS.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated Shawneetown, Illinois Territory, March 12, 1813.

By a credible gentleman now at my quarters here, who arrived last evening in 3 days from Kaskaskia, we are informed two men were seized near St. Charles, above St. Louis—one put to death, and the other (a Frenchman) let go, on condition of his informing the number and situation of our rangers, and other force and means of protection.

The same gentleman assures me that two of our farmers were shot and killed, 30 miles above Kaskaskia, on the Okow.

He also saw despatches to Governor Edwards, rendering it certain, that a body of 2000 Indians were assembled at Plover, and another body of 3000 Indians, British and Canadian voyageurs, with considerable artillery, were at the Prairie du Chien, under the famous Dixon—all to descend on the breaking up of the rivers for the attack of St. Louis, and the subjugation of all that country.

The people there are greatly alarmed, and many preparing to flee, as are those on the great road from here to the Mississippi. More murders by small parties are daily expected, and I must own I see no reason why the whole of the towns and settlements contiguous to the Mississippi must not fall before the hostile force which threatens them from above. Feeble are the existing means of defence in that quarter. A regiment of regulars are lying at Massac, destined for that region, but they are literally naked, and no clothing has yet passed by this place. A regiment of militia was expected from Tennessee, but gentlemen from that state do not know they are yet raising.

We expect to see troops of people from the westward, and among them many ladies, from St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Kaskaskia &c. soon passing into Kentucky for safety. Some are now on the way, and will begin to come in to-morrow.

MOST HORRIBLE!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kaskaskia, dated February 27.

A horrid and sad of savage barbarity occurred in this territory on the 9th inst. upon the bank of the Ohio, 7 miles above its mouth. In my last I mentioned that an Indian trail had been discovered passing from the northward in a direction to the mouth of that river, crossing the road about half way between this and Shawneetown. After we heard of Gen. Winchester's defeat, we concluded they were runners going to the southern and southwestern Indians, with the news of that which conjecture was probably correct. On their arriving upon the Ohio, it seems they traced the shore till they came to where three small crafts were lying in front of two cabins, occupied by an Esq. Clark and a Mr. Kennedy. The former standing before his door when the savages, (10 in number) came up the bank towards his house. One of them, who could speak English and whom Clark knew, called out to him not to be afraid for they were friends—that they had travelled far and wanted something to eat; on this Clark permitted them to come up and they shook hands very cordially. Setting their guns against the house they went in, and Clark ordered his wife to prepare them some victuals. She did so, and they set down and ate heartily.

No white people were in the house, but Clark and his wife and a neighbor who happened to be there. On their rising two of them were observed to place themselves in the door passage, which excited some suspicion but not much alarm. Two others came and stood by the neighbor, one of whom (who could talk English) set to feeling the white man's shoulders, knees &c. and said—"you be stout man—you be strong man—can you run fast?" &c. Soon the man perceived the other Indian drawing his tomahawk at his head, which he in part avoided, but it struck in the upper part of the forehead and peeled the skin down to the bone of the eyebrow, which arrested his force. The man plunged to the door, and knocked over one of those stationed there, made his escape towards a creek near at hand, with 4 or 5 of the savages at his heels. He sprang upon the ice which giving way let him down to his middle in water—he scrambled up however upon the unbroken ice, which bore him across. The Indians chose not to follow. Perceiving this he made a short halt to observe what would be done. He discovered Kennedy coming from his cabin towards Clark's & about half way he was shot down. He saw Clark rush out of his door and run, but he too was shot down. He saw no more but hastened to give the alarm.

A force assembled as soon as possible and went to the place, but the Indians had crossed the river and could not be seen. They found the bodies of Kennedy and Clark as above mentioned, and on entering Clark's house found Mrs. Clark cruelly tomshawked and dead. Proceeding to Kennedy's they found his wife and one child also murdered, two of their children a boy and girl, are still missing, supposed to be taken away, as one of the girl's shoes was found in one of the crafts which took them across the river.

The situation of Mrs. Kennedy was shocking beyond description. She having been pregnant, her body was found entirely naked, cut open and the child taken out and hung up on a peg in the chimney. Her entrails were scattered all about the door and the hogs were eating them. Both houses were plundered of all they could carry off.

Thus ends the history of a horrid scene. The slain were 5 in number exclusively of the unborn infant, and two missing. The bodies were decently interred, and men have gone across the river in pursuit of the savages.

The people of St. Louis are much alarmed by the defeat of Gen. Winchester, on account of the encouragement it will give to hostile Indians. They consider themselves more in danger than any other part of the country, as their town would be the first object. They have determined to fortify, and have also sent out for 400 Osage warriors, who are considered friendly—but I can hardly approve of the latter policy.

An Englishman having once asked an Irishman, "If the roads in Ireland were good?"—"Yes," said he, "so fine that I wonder you do not import some of them into England. Stay, let me see—there's the road to Love, strewn with roses—to Matrimony, through nettles—to Honour, through the camp—to Prison, through the law—and to the Undertaker's through physic." Have you any road to preferment?" said the Englishman—"Yes: but that is chiefly trodden by hypocrites and knaves, by pimps and padlers." [London Statesman.]

THE undersigned fall upon this expedition to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town, A Large and Elegant Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

- Superfine and Common Black & White Parasets and figured Gauze,
- Cassimeres, Bedford & elegant Silk Buttons
- Princes Cordes, and Neckties
- Socks, and Neckties, Silk & Straw Bonnets,
- English & India Nan chesney,
- Ginghams, Calicoes & C. shmiras,
- Woolen Quilting, Ladies' Long & Short
- White Jeans & Corsets, Men's Silk Gloves,
- together with a variety of other vestings, Men's Silk and Lacey
- Irish, German, British, Ladies' Silk and Cotton
- & American Linens, Stockings, Misses
- Bagging, &c. &c. ditto, Men's do. do.
- American Chamberlains, Elegant Silk & Cotton
- Plaids, Stripes, & counterpane, Handkerchiefs fully
- and Lacey Cloths, assorted,
- Muslins and Spun Cottons assorted,
- White, Black, Drab, Home-made and imported
- Yellow, Green, & will Threads,
- led & Figured Cambricks, Cotton Bills, White
- and Coloured
- Figured Striped, Seed Sewing Silks & Twists
- City, Knitted & Leno Laces, Ribbons, Morocco
- Misses, Children's Mitts, Shoes, Misses and
- Linen Cambrick, Long Men's & Boys' Coarse
- Laws, and Fine Leather do
- Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Kent Cotton Cards & Spinning
- ing for Handkerchiefs, Cotton,
- White, Black, Pl & Books and Stationery,
- Green, Orange, and Hard Ware,
- Lead coloured, with China, Queen's and
- a variety of other Glass Ware,
- fantastically figured silk Groceries and Liquors
- for dresses and bonnets, Best large twist Chew-
- ing Tobacco, Com-
- mon ditto, Snuff and Spanish Ci-
- gars, &c. &c. &c.
- French, Italian and Canton Crapes,

The foregoing comprises but a very limited proportion of their present stock on hand; the whole of which has been purchased with the greatest care and attention, as well as on the best possible terms, and will be sold at reduced prices.

JAMES BROWN, & Co. April 9, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated.

BATAILLE MUSE, Adm'or. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29, 1813. 3 m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court-House in Charles-Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia—Also, one member to represent the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy, in the next Congress of the United States. DANIEL COLLETT, Sheriff. March 26, 1813.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent the house formerly occupied by John Haines, on the main street, west end of Charles-town. PHILIP HAINES. April 9.

SPRING GOODS.

W. & T. Brown HAVE received their Spring Merchandize, among which are a good assortment of domestic and fancy goods, all of which they offer at a very small advance for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Charles-Town, April 6. 6w.

IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season, (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Samuel M'Pherson's Mill, on Bullskin, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars the season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, three dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season—Ten dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal; removing the mare out of the county, or parting with her, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day, throughout the season, forfeits the insurance.—The season has commenced, and will end the 25th day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents. IRISH GRAY is a beautiful Dapple Gray, 6 years old this spring, full 17 hands high, and well proportioned. WILLIAM DAVIS. March 26, 1813.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber to Adam Henkle, for the sum of six dollars, which is made payable on the first of August next, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law. GASPER MILLER. April 9.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the farm on which I reside on Bullskin, containing 350 acres—at least one third of the land is in wood, and the cleared land in a high state of cultivation, 80 acres of which is now in clover, and a sufficiency of meadow. This farm may be laid off in fields of 30 acres, and every field with very little trouble may have water. The improvements are a good dwelling house, barn, stables, and every necessary out building; a large garden, and a peach and apple orchard of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. If convenient to the purchaser 250 acres of this land with all the improvements will be sold separate from the other part; there will be on it about 18 acres of very valuable meadow land, and a sufficiency of wood. To a person wishing to purchase a valuable farm, it would be a very desirable one. HENRY GANTT. April 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he has this day discontinued business, and offers to the public his sincere thanks for their patronage since his commencement of business in this place, and begs the favor of those indebted to him to make payment to Moses Wilson, Junior, or himself. The business will be continued at his old stand by M. Wilson and Son. MOSES WILSON, Senior. Charles-Town, April 16.

LAMPBLACK

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. SAMUEL FISHER. March 15, 1813.

At meetings of the Federalists held in Shepherd's-Town and Charles-Town, on the 6th March, inst. GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, Esqrs. were nominated and recommended to the freeholders of Jefferson County, as suitable characters as candidates at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly.

A strong Team & Wagon wanted to haul a load to Pittsburgh. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, April 16.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber is now opening at his store in Shepherd's-Town, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, bought at the late "Public Auction Sales," to the Eastward, for cash—All which are offered to the public at reduced prices. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, April 2, 1813.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will erect (on or before the first of May next) a complete set of Carding Machines, at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Further particulars will be made known, when the machines are completely erected, by the public's humble servant, JAMES WALKER. Mills Grove, April 9.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Shepherd's-Town, April 1, 1813.

- A. Marcus Alder.
- B. Moses Burr, John Baker, James Burr, Michael Blue, John Butt, sen. Elizabeth Borey, George Bishop, jun. Van Beshears, Clement Banks, John Banks Daniel Buckles.
- C. Isaac Chapline, Philip Craft, Henry Cookus, Philip Chopper, Jacob Coons, Robert Gallett.
- D. Valentine Dust, Able Dumham.
- E. Elizabeth Eves, Philip Entler.
- F. Christian Fouke, Frederick Folk.
- G. Vandal Glaze, 2.
- H. John Hysar, Michael Hensell, Thomas Haymaker, Christian Huston, Joseph Hums.
- J. John Jones.
- K. John Klein.
- L. Jacob Long, John Long, George Lafferty, Thomas Lee.
- M. Frederick Moler, Adam Moler, Thomas Melvin, Michael Moler, Elijah M'Brice, Francis P. M'Keon, 2; John Milson, George Miller, Jeptha Martin, John Metcalf, John M'Garry, Joseph Morgan, John M'Brice.
- N. James Neary, Nathaniel N. Nicols.
- O. George Ox.
- P. John Pierce, 2; Charles Pascoe.
- R. George Riley, Lewis Rosemus.
- S. Anthony Strother, Geo. Shager, 2; John Snider, Jacob Shepherd, Zadock Shenton, Lieut. H. Swearingen, John Shugert, George Strickland, Mary Shepherd.
- T. Cornelious Thompson, E. Turner, Richard Taylor, Thomas Turner, Robert Tabb.
- U. John G. Unsel, John Unsel.
- W. Thomas Wood, Adrian Winekoop.
- Y. John Yontz, 2; Lucy Young, Samuel Young.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.

The Express Post, arrived here on Wednesday last, from the Rapids of the Miami, informs us, that intelligence had been received at Fort Meigs, from a deserter, that the Indians intended to intercept the mail from that place—it was therefore thought expedient to send an escort with the last. Between Fort Meigs and Sandusky, a party of Indians were discovered—they were immediately fired on, and 6 killed. Our loss was two Canadian Frenchmen. Deserters say the British have offered the Indians 500 dollars for the mail.

We announce with pleasure, that 280 men of Gen. Crooks' Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia, have volunteered their services for 15 days, after the period for which they were called into service had expired, by that time it was presumed reinforcements would arrive from Kentucky and Ohio. With all the boasted patriotism of Kentucky, we have heard nothing like this. Gen. Crooks commands Fort Meigs in the absence of Gen. Harrison.

THE elegant full bred Horse YOUNG ORIAN,

WILL stand to cover mares this season, from the first day of April until the first day of July next, at Mr. Henry Haines's, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Va. at the low rate of eight dollars the season, three dollars, cash, the single leap, and twelve dollars for ensuring a colt. The money for the season to be paid by the first of October next; but six dollars will be taken in lieu of eight if paid within the season; and that for insurance to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with colt. Parting with a mare insured, will forfeit the insurance money.

YOUNG ORIAN was formerly the property of major John Johnston of Franklin county, (Penn.) is a beautiful dark gray, full sixteen hands high, strong and active, fit for either saddle or draught. His sire was the full bred running horse Orian, the property of General Riggold, his dam was got by the imported horse Badger. It is not necessary to say any thing more, as his figure and action will recommend him to every competent judge. SAMUEL FISHER. March 15, 1813.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farmer's Repository, is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

"TENDER MERCIES" OF THE BLACKS!

It is well known to our readers that Christophe, "emperor of all the Havities," under the expectation of extinguishing all opposition to his imperial will, some time since marched with a powerful force against Port au Prince, occupied by his rival, Pation, which place he besieged; but part of his troops revolting, and meeting several reverses, he was forced to retire, pursued by his opponent, who had well nigh put a period to the imperial dynasty and even to his sable majesty himself. He, however, succeeded in returning to his capital, where he governs with all the tyranny of a despot; and, as ever, where tyranny exists, the people abhor and fear them.

The following relation we have from a gentleman who lately left that island, and we think it entitled to credit: Christophe, on his way to the Cape, knowing the disaffection of the people, I surmised that the women had sent money to supply Pation's troops, and that on the news of his (Christophe's) defeat, they went in grand procession, headed by two French priests, and sung Te Deum for the victory. In consequence of this, on his arrival at the Cape, he caused the same procession to proceed from the Cape to Port Picolet; where, having first drowned the two priests, he caused the whole to be put to death, amounting to 1500 persons.

Philadelphia, April 15.

The armament that lately carried on the attack against Lewistown, consisted of 4 launches of 24 and 18 pounders; two sloops 32 pounders and a mortar, pilot-boat with 6 pounders, and the schooner Paz, of 12 twelve pounders, covered by the frigate Belvidere; on the 6th and 7th inst. fired above 600 shot at that place, and have wounded two or three horses, killed a chicken and have made fine sport for the boys in digging the shot out of the sand, of which they have found and safely lodged in our battery ready to be returned, should occasion offer, 40 thirty-two pounders, 96 18lb, 156 of 12 and 9's with a large quantity of 6's and grape, with several shells and remains of rockets.—The militia fired but few shot, as they had only one 18 and one 9lb, and but few shot for them, of which they endeavored to make the best possible use, and have reason to suppose they gave one of the sloops the contents of the 18 pounder, as she was obliged to haul out of the line soon after the shot was seen to strike her.

We are assured the inhabitants of Lewis and Pilot towns, the Volunteers Sam. Day, under the command of Col. Mink, under the command of Col. Mink, and stationed in the Fort, deserve the highest praise; and the whole was so judiciously stationed by the commanding officer, that had the British landed they would be able to give a good account of them.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Savannah, April 11, 1813.

With pleasure I inform you of the capture of the Caledonia privateer of eight guns, of Nassau (New Providence) after an action of seven minutes by the United States schooner Nonsuch, Lieut. Mork. The Nonsuch engaged the Caledonia and the Mayflower (another New Providence privateer) at the same time—the Mayflower made her escape in the night. Two men were wounded on board the Nonsuch (one mortally); nine men are missing on board the Caledonia. The Caledonia and Mayflower had captured the sloop Morning-Light, bound from Charleston to St. Mary's; also, the Spanish schr. Ranger, from hence to Savannah; and the pilot boat Polly, of Savannah—this vessel was given up. The Nonsuch is injured a little in her sails, masts and rigging. The Caledonia was principally manned with negroes—the second lieutenant is a mulatto. Lieut. Mork recognized several negroes owned in Charleston, one of whom was formerly a pilot. The privateer had Charleston papers on board the 31st of March, and lists of vessels outward bound from this port and Charleston. Nat. Intel.

The capture and arrival of the Caledonia is confirmed by a letter from Charleston to the Navy Department. id.

MERCER, (Penn.) April 17.

THE LAKE FRONTIER. [It affords us much satisfaction in being able to ease the minds of the citizens of this district, as respects the lake frontier, they will perceive that the general government will furnish an ample security.] We learn from Erie, that the gun-boats will be launched in a few days—the two corvettes are planked nearly to the

fort, killed one and took two prisoners. Three parties were immediately sent in pursuit of the Indians—one to the eastward, another down the bank of the river, and the third under the command of Capt. Peters, with 10 French Canadians, in a batteau. Capt. Peters fell in with 2 canoes, in which were 7 Indians; an obstinate fight immediately took place, five of the Indians were shot down, and the other two would have been made prisoners, had it not been for the approach of a party of savages on the shore, which obliged Capt. Peters to retreat.—Our loss was two men mortally wounded, and 4 slightly. Captain Langham set out yesterday with 60 men in five boats, and 3 days provisions, intending to go as far as Cedar Island. He returned here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and reports, that he went as far as the lake, found the two canoes which the Indians had left, which were perforated with bullet holes, and had a considerable quantity of blood in them.

The amount that lately carried on the attack against Lewistown, consisted of 4 launches of 24 and 18 pounders; two sloops 32 pounders and a mortar, pilot-boat with 6 pounders, and the schooner Paz, of 12 twelve pounders, covered by the frigate Belvidere; on the 6th and 7th inst. fired above 600 shot at that place, and have wounded two or three horses, killed a chicken and have made fine sport for the boys in digging the shot out of the sand, of which they have found and safely lodged in our battery ready to be returned, should occasion offer, 40 thirty-two pounders, 96 18lb, 156 of 12 and 9's with a large quantity of 6's and grape, with several shells and remains of rockets.—The militia fired but few shot, as they had only one 18 and one 9lb, and but few shot for them, of which they endeavored to make the best possible use, and have reason to suppose they gave one of the sloops the contents of the 18 pounder, as she was obliged to haul out of the line soon after the shot was seen to strike her.

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NEW YORK, April 19.

The Hero, Burrows, fitted out at Stonington, and manned with volunteers, went out in pursuit of the Fox, and off Block Island was fortunate enough to fall in with and capture her. The Fox mounted three brass guns, and had on board the first lieutenant of a 74, and the captain's son of do. Captain Burrows had one man slightly wounded.

Several British seamen have made their escape from Block Island, having been sent ashore to procure water and provisions. A letter from Eastport, of the 7th inst. says, "A gentleman only three days from Halifax, informs, that two 74 gun ships, three frigates, and three sloops of war, had just sailed from that place, to cruise in Boston Bay."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sacket's Harbor, to his friend in New York, dated April 9, 1813.

"A great number of our brave tars have died this winter with the lake fever, and a number are sick yet. Yesterday the Lady of the lot boat built schr. completely rigged and manned, and is sister of the following vessels, viz. Ship Madison, 28 guns; brig Onocida, 18 guns; schr. Hamilton, 9 guns; schr. Governor Tompkins, 6 guns; schr. Conquest, 3 guns; schr. Growler, 5 guns; schr. Pert, 3 guns; schr. Fair American, 4 guns; schr. Julia, 2 guns; schr. Ontario, 1 gun; schr. Scourge, 8 guns; schr. Elizabeth, 2 guns; schr. Lady of the Lake, 3 guns; and schr. Mary, Bomb vessel. This day the keel was laid for another ship that is to carry 32 guns. The ice will break up in ten days, and we have our sails bent; so before I write again we may expect a battle. Kingston is thirty miles from this place, and the Royal George and Earl Moria are there, and as the ice breaks up later there, we may have a chance of taking them before they form a junction with the vessels at Little York. The Fair American is commanded by Lieut. Chauncey, brother to the Commodore. There are about five thousand troops here ready to march the moment we sail for Kingston."

Danville, (Va.) April 15.

UNION STATES TROOPS. seven companies of volunteers were ordered the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 80,000 volunteers, have passed through this town, from Portland, on their march for the rendezvous at Burlington. Several companies are now on the road between this and Portland, comprising, in the whole, one regiment of U. States Volunteers, under command of Col. M'Cobb. This movement of so respectable a number of able bodied, hardy, athletic young men; many of whom are in easy circumstances—all volunteers from the district of Maine—tells well. It tells the *fanto men*, that the citizens of Massachusetts are not all under Boston, alias British influence, and is ominous of a vigorous and successful summer campaign. They were, generally speaking, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the travelling, in excellent health and spirits. Our best wishes attend them.

New York, April 20.

WE are indebted to the commander of the brig James Wells, from Lisbon, for a file of London papers from the 20th February to the 4th of March. The editors of the New York Gazette copy from them the following articles:

LONDON PAPERS.

Various are the reports respecting the foreigner who arrived from Paris last week. We stated that he was understood to belong to the house of Perigaux and Co. of Paris, and that it was rumored that his mission was purely of a commercial kind; some say to vest money in the British funds, the French being very low at this moment. But there are people, and those well informed, who assert that his name is Basson, (a person who has been employed on political missions before) and that he had three interviews with Lord Castlereagh since his arrival. It was reported at Stockholm when the mails came away, that a treaty was ac-

in those joys that must pervade the heart of every true American on such an occasion. I enquired of him his name, and parentage; he told me his name was John Seymour, son of Thomas Y. Seymour, Esq. late of Hartford, (Conn.) that he sailed from Boston in a merchant vessel; that he was impressed the 12th of July 1811—that he remained but a short time in the ship he was pressed on board of, but was transferred to the Dragon of 74 guns, from which he deserted on the night of the 26th ult. in company with four others, three of which belonged to the British navy—the other, a lad from Plymouth, (Mass.) who had been taken in a coaster, about three weeks since.—They say they left fifteen Americans on board the Dragon, who had frequently tendered themselves to the commanding officer, as prisoners of war, but without effect. Seymour had an American protection when impressed, which was wantonly destroyed before his face, and he through mistake (hearing so great a similarity of speech and manner to some of his Majesty's subjects) was ordered on board His Majesty's ship without delay.

I have taken the liberty to make the above communication through you to his friends and your patrons—hoping this instance among a thousand other circumstances, will have a tendency to strike home conviction to those who are ignorantly led to believe, that "Great Britain has done us no essential injury," that they may with one heart, hand and voice, support the government in the present contest.

Mr. Seymour left here this morning for the place of his nativity, where I hope he may soon arrive, and have the satisfaction of once more embracing his friends in the land of liberty.

Pittsfield, (Mass.) April 15.

On Saturday arrived at the encampment in this town, a handsome company of Infantry, of the 21st Regiment, from Portland; and on Sunday another fine company, of the 9th from Charlestown, containing upwards of 100 men each.—The company from Portland left town on Tuesday for Greenbush, and 120 more marched yesterday.

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WE are indebted to the commander of the brig James Wells, from Lisbon, for a file of London papers from the 20th February to the 4th of March. The editors of the New York Gazette copy from them the following articles:

LONDON PAPERS.

Various are the reports respecting the foreigner who arrived from Paris last week. We stated that he was understood to belong to the house of Perigaux and Co. of Paris, and that it was rumored that his mission was purely of a commercial kind; some say to vest money in the British funds, the French being very low at this moment. But there are people, and those well informed, who assert that his name is Basson, (a person who has been employed on political missions before) and that he had three interviews with Lord Castlereagh since his arrival. It was reported at Stockholm when the mails came away, that a treaty was ac-

negotiating between Sweden and Denmark, by which the latter power was to place forty thousand men under Bernadotte's command.

The Emperor of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg; where, on the 13th ult. he went with his imperial consort, to the Cathedral, and offered thanks for the delivery of the Russian territory from the enemy.

February 27. The last Gottenburg mails among other interesting articles, have put us in possession of a series of interesting documents, connected with the state of the relations between Sweden and France. Not a doubt now remains in the breast of a rational being, that war—open undignified war—will be waged against France. The documents with which we this day present our readers relate to the dismissal of the French ambassador from Stockholm; an event which was attended with circumstances unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. This ambassador, Monsieur de Cabre, refused to leave Stockholm until he was "ordered by his august Emperor." This is the first time that the right of removing an ambassador was attempted to be confined to the person who sent him. A Swedish police officer conducted M. de Cabre out of the country, and he travelled, therefore, like a felon, for whom no passports were necessary.

BERLIN, February 2. In the night between the 17th and 18th of last month, at one o'clock, a troop of French gens d'armes attempted to seize the person of the King, by possessing themselves of the Palace of Charlottenburg, where his Majesty had been on that day—the attempt however, miscarried, the King having been informed of the plot through Prince Ferdinand, early enough to save himself by flight, with two of his Adjutants, and ten of his own gens d'armes, to Potsdam. There when he arrived, he ordered the drums to beat, as a pursuit was apprehended. His Majesty, in consequence of this event set out on the road to Silesia, with 6000 troops of his guards, after having declared the Crown Prince of age, and given him his benediction. The rage of the people is at its highest pitch, and some bloody scenes are expected. The Russian advance in great force—they are distant from this place only from 25 to 30 leagues.

NORFOLK, April 16. His Excellency Major General Wade Hampton, arrived at this place last night about 9 o'clock. We are happy in having it in our power to say, that in the course of a day or two, three additional regiments will join the requisition already ordered out for reinforcements arrived, viz: Captain Jeffrey's Light Infantry from Fauquier; Capt. Dulany's do. from Orange; Capt. Richardson's company of Artillery from Charlotte; Capt. Wood and Lacy's companies of Infantry of the line, from Albemarle; Captain Allen's company of do. from Madison; Capt. Nalle, Pulliam and Lamkin's do. from Culpepper. Also a fine troop of horse from Charlotte, commanded by Captain Carr.

Captain Prior, of Hampton, commanded the detachments of rifle and militia that were embarked on board the Revenue Cutter and pilot boat that captured the British barges. The following is a correct list of the prisoners captured in the four barges: 1 Lieutenant, 1 Midshipman, 1 Boatswain, 1 Sergeant of Marines, 59 able seamen and 6 marines. Total number, 69.—The seamen were all prime hands, particularly selected, as it was expected they would have to maintain a desperate conflict with the American sloop. The Midshipman, 11 seamen, and 2 marines that came up here, are on board the Constellation. The remainder, who were carried to Hampton, were on Tuesday last sent off to Richmond, guarded by a company of Infantry.

RICHMOND, April 23. The whole of the detachment, under the general orders of the 24th ult. has arrived in high health and spirits consisting of

FIELD OFFICERS. Colonel—Beatty, (of Frederick) Brandon, (of Albemarle) and Mason (of Loudoun). Majors—Faulkner, (Berkeley), Waggoner, (Berkeley) Edmunds, (Fauquier) Hill, (Madison) Crutchfield, (Spotsylvania) Conner, (Culpepper) and Miller, (Shenandoah). Captains, with their companies—Artillery, Wilkinson from Loudoun, Wilson from Berkeley, Richardson from Charlotte, and Calland from Pittsylvania.

nia:—Cavalry, Carr from Albemarle, and Morris from Buckingham:—Infantry of the line, Light Infantry and Riflemen—Lacy, Herndon, and Wood from Albemarle, Miller and Dulany from Orange, Allen from Madison; Nalle and range, Allen from Culpepper, (the latter permitted to resign); Jeffries, Jennings, Ashby and Beveridge from Fauquier, Asburne, Gregg, and Edwards from Loudoun; Holliday and Mason from Berkeley; Buckmaster, Davenport, and Taws from Jefferson; Brent, McCormick, and Roberts from Frederick; Proctor and Walton from Shenandoah.

A large portion of this detachment has arrived and will soon arrive at Norfolk—but what proportion has gone or remains, we do not deem it expedient to state.

Cincinnati, April 10. We hear an expedition will start in a few days from Vincennes to some of the Indian towns on the Wabash and Massissinaway, under the command of Col. Russell, the expedition will consist of about one thousand men.

In the course of the present week, the Kentucky volunteers, seventeen hundred and sixty, under the command of general Green Clay, passed through this place on their way to the Rapids, where their services are much wanted. As we had anticipated in our last we hear by a gentleman from the Rapids that the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia left that place the moment their time expired; they did not even wait to receive their pay, which it appears was ready for them, leaving that place with only about three hundred effective men.

There is a company of artillery, from Tennessee, now at Newport, which will move to the Rapids in a day or two. Col. John Miller of the 19th regt. U. States infantry, left this place on Sunday last to join the army at the Rapids.

Urbanna, April 7. Passed through this place on Monday last, major Ball's squadron of light dragoons on their way to the Rapids. Gen. Harrison passed through Piqua on Thursday last and is expected to join them to-morrow at Findley's blockhouse.

We understand that 1500 Kentuckians left Dayton yesterday and will be here to-morrow or next day. Forty men are employed at building boats for the transportation of provisions from Findley's Blockhouse to the Rapids. The boats carrying 80 barrels each, will be started for that place on Sunday next.

Albany, April 19. Gen. Dearborn and others. The same Wednesday 1200 infantry, belonging to the 23d, marched to the west. Col. Dennis' regiment, which marched on Monday is between 8 and 900 strong. Capt. Wood arrived at the cantonment at Greenbush on Wednesday, with 117 fine recruits; where detachments are daily coming in.

Watertown, N. Y. April 6. Brigadier-General John Chandler arrived here on Thursday last, with about 2000 United States troops, destined for Sackett's Harbor. More gentlemen like department of the officers, and many conduct of the soldiers, will rarely be found in any civilized community.—Their cleanliness in dress, notwithstanding their nine days march through the mud in the breaking up of the winter, deserves much credit. Their good discipline, brave, hearty and robust appearance, authorise us to expect that, should they ever come into contact with an enemy, they will do themselves much honor and render a good account to their country.

are to be commanded by Col Lewis Duvall. A number of the most timid have moving their valuable effects out of the city, and the women and children have principally been removed, but we really do not think there is much occasion for alarm. This bustle has been occasioned by the executive council, who have very unnecessarily ordered the public records to be removed, instead of taking timely steps to call in the aid of the militia.

New-York, April 17. The British ship Valiant, of 74 guns, anchored off the Hook last evening.—This morning the Flotilla of gun boats, stationed at the Hook, under the command of com. Lewis, got under way and made towards her, when she set all sail and stood to the eastward before the wind.

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dom and happiness of the American people. Let him avow and practice the principles of Washington, and the name and character of Tory will be extinct; differences of opinion will not be regarded as differences of principle, and the equal citizens of this republic will become truly "ONE PEOPLE."

It has frequently been said, in the federal papers, that the very men who are fighting our battles and vanquishing our enemies by sea, are denounced by the Republicans as Tories.—This is not true, Republicans consider and treat none as Tories, but such as take part with the British Government against their own.—Such were considered and treated as Tories, during our first contest for independence—and such conduct is at least as bad now as it was then, and those who are guilty of it are as deserving of this reproachful epithet in 1813 as they were in 1776. True American.

PARADOXES. The Federalists are, literally speaking, the friends of union.—Yet no class of men in the Eastern states has thrown out more frequent threats of disunion.

The Federalists, according to their own account are the friends of commerce; yet they have uniformly opposed every measure which went to resist the aggressions of G. Britain upon our commerce, or upon our seamen, who are the essential agents of commerce.

The Federalists are the friends of energy; yet have they decried almost every measure of the administration which was calculated to put the powers of the government into motion, or to support the rights of the nation.

At one moment they expatiate upon the power and resources of the British empire—at another they depict her as struggling for her existence against the all grasping power of France.

But the most singular of all the paradoxes is, that they assume to themselves the title of the friends of peace; whilst every triumph which they gain in the elections is calculated to postpone the period of an honorable peace. What do our enemies count upon? On our divisions; on the success of the opposition. It is evident that the enemy have held back on the supposition that the federal party would acquire the reins of power, and then conclude a peace with them on their own terms. The only way to obtain an honorable peace is to convince them how fallacious are these calculations; that there is a decided majority in Congress for war, until we obtain an honorable peace; that it will be waged with spirit and effect; that men, money, and munitions will be voted with alacrity. It is some serious blow either struck, or threatened to be struck, which will induce Great Britain to weigh the calamities of war against the concessions of peace.

Every federalist who is, therefore, returned to the next Congress of the U. States is the real enemy, and not the friend of peace. Nothing is so likely to defeat the mediation at St. Petersburg, as an accession to federalism in our public councils. Should the mediation vanish into air, it will be because the enemy entertains a hope that her friends in this country will yet snatch the reins of power, and grant her a peace on any terms.

Albert Gallatin, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, left this city yesterday with his family for Philadelphia. It is understood that he will not revisit this city previous to his departure for Russia, in quality of a Commissioner on the part of the United States, under the accepted mediation of Russia. We should do injustice to our feelings, were we on this occasion to omit the expression of our conviction of the stern integrity and firm republicanism of this veteran politician, whose greatest enemies have only dealt in general indefinite accusations against him, whose chief offence was perhaps that he never put himself out of the way to conciliate their goodwill. We wish to the mission, in which he is engaged, no able—conduct or more honorable termination than that which the character of the embassy ought to guarantee.

objected to taking possession of Florida, and enable our government to secure the tranquillity of that frontier by conquering the enemy a territory without which it will be always insecure. There is not on earth any other nation than this, which would not have anticipated the transfer of the territory in question to the enemy, by occupying it until the constituted authorities of Spain should be in a condition, to control its destiny. ib.

By letters received from on board the frigate Constellation, off Norfolk, dated the 15th inst. we have the disagreeable information, that the ship's first cutter, proceeding on service on that day with sixteen men, Lieutenant Biggs, Master's mate La Roche, and Midshipman Phillips, overset not far from the ship.—Lieutenant Biggs and Midshipman Phillips were unfortunately drowned, the boats succeeded in saving the rest. The bodies of the sufferers had not been found when the letter we have seen was written. Those young gentlemen are spoken of as having bid fair to be an honor to their country. ib.

If a man were to sit down to detect all the fabrications in the "Federal Republican," his task would be like that of the Indian; "to count the leaves on the trees and the sands on the sea shore."

Mr Randolph, (says this "mirror of truth") has lost his election through the studied metamorphosis of GERRY-MANDEERING of his district. We beg leave to state that this is false; and that the honorable Gentleman who penned it, must, or might have easily known it to be so. The congressional district of Mr. R. has sustained no local alteration under the last Census. It consists of the identical four counties of which it was composed under the districting Act of the 30th of January, 1802; at a time when he was an advocate of the Republican party, and when his hand was against every Federal man, and every Federal man's hand was against him. Enquirer.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. Ohio County. J. G. Jackson, (rep.) 199 Thos. Wilson, (fed.) 116 Monongahela County, (2d day.) J. G. Jackson 231 T. Wilson 332 (3d day.) Majority for Wilson 62 Harrison County. J. G. Jackson 549 T. Wilson 905 Present majority for Jackson 234—Brooke county is yet to vote—it usually gives 300 votes, of which we learn Mr. Jackson will obtain two-thirds.

In Prince Edward Mr. Randolph had a majority of 85 over Mr. Eppes, which being deducted from the previous majority of Eppes, (202) leaves him still 117 ahead. Cumberland has yet to vote; which, it is supposed, will give Mr. E. a majority, say from 25 to 50.—He will be, therefore, certainly elected.

There is no doubt of the re-election of Major W. Mc-Cov—opposed by Mr. Blackburn, the federal candidate. Edwin Gray will be left at home to carry on his opposition to the government.—In three counties Johnston has a majority of 249 over Gray—Surry is yet to vote, where there is no doubt his majority will be considerably increased.

From Sheffey's district no returns have been received. Rhode-Island Invaded.—By the following article it appears, that the enemy have effected a landing and established a kind of post on our sea board.—Block-Island constitutes a township by the name of New Shoreham, in the state of R. Island. New-London April 14.

The British standard is erected on Block Island; and a wharf is building for the convenience of landing from the fleet. Fresh meat and good water is procured on the island sufficient for the supply of the enemy's ships. From the Boston Patriot—April 10. OUR COUNTRY'S PRIDE. THE CREW of the CONSTITUTION were last evening invited to the theatre, and the pit devoted exclusively to them. This was a novel and most interesting scene to the people of Boston. The sailors viewed the splendors of the scene about them, at first, with a sort of silent admiration. Their situation among so many fine folks fixed them awhile in a posture of restraint. The entrance of their brave commander occasioned them to unbend, and give three hearty cheers—they by degrees began to show the character of the intrepid and gallant sons of the ocean, and it was difficult to say which attracted most attention of the boxes, the actors on the stage, or the actors on the ocean. Soon the

sole house was one key of jollity and uproar. The citizens regarded those brave tars as the instruments of their national glory. If after this any man present could ever turn a deaf ear to the complaints of a seaman, dragged to the gangway of a British man of war, and his soul whipped out of his body because he would not fight against his countrymen, he deserves to be driven within the dominions of the fell tyrant of the ocean, and there to end his days.

The patriotic sentiments interspersed in the songs of the performers, were such as the heart of every true American must echo. The transparent paintings, exhibiting the five glorious naval victories, were peculiarly striking; at the sight of them, the brave tars burst forth in the loudest huzzas. And at the name of their brave commander, they made the house ring with their shouts. The whole world never exhibited a finer crew. It is a phenomenon in naval history that the crew of a man of war should leave a playhouse at 11 o'clock at night, and go on board their ship like a family to its own fire side. There is not a crew of any ship in the British navy, but two thirds of them would run away, seeing such an opportunity. This fine crew, who carried thunder and lightning into the Guerriere and Java, behaved with great decency and decorum.

Commodore RODGERS and BAINBRIDGE, captain SMITH and their lieutenants occupied the stage box, which was fancifully decorated with national colors. Traitors.—Several vessels, with sheep and oxen, arrived at Bermuda, to supply the British squadron. On their arrival they were sent immediately on board the different ships of war then lying there; and it is said the masters of those vessels, (who came in with colors flying and their names on their stern) wishing to contract with sir J. B. Warren to furnish the vessels off the Chesapeake with cattle. Freeman's Journal.

On Wednesday last, capt. Lloyd Jones, (brother to the secretary of the navy) was sworn into commission, as commander of the ship Neptune, bound from this port to Russia, as a cartel, in which, we are told the ministers Gallatin and Bayard, are to take passage.—Dem. Press.

The New York Commercial Advertiser (a federal paper) gives the following statement of the manner in which and by whom the late loan was taken up. The 16,000,000 Loan. The following is said to be a correct statement of the manner in which the new loan was filled: First & second subscriptions, 4,600,000 Offers in different places, 1,400,000 Philadelphia, 1,000,000 J. J. Astor & others, in New-York, 2,000,000 Parish & Girard, in Philadelphia, 7,000,000 16,000,000

The terms of the loan are as follow—88 per cent. for six per cent. stock, or at par with an annuity of one and a half per cent. per annum. Of the 7,000,000 taken by Parish and Girard, 2,600,000 are for themselves, 2,700,000 for sundry persons in Philadelphia, and 1,700,000 for sundry persons elsewhere.

VALUABLE PRIZE. We are informed that the cargo of the British ship Volunteer, prize to the Chesapeake frigate, sold at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire on the 8th inst. for one hundred and eighty two thousand dollars, and the ship, which was bought by government, for ten thousand dollars. Bost. Pat.

CONGREVE ROCKETS. As Congreve Rockets are now much the talk; as it is not improbable we may both hear and see them the ensuing summer; and as we have catch'd a few in a British ordnance ship, the following brief account of them may be amusing, perhaps useful.

The composition of Rockets formerly, was 4 pounds of sulphur, 1 pound charcoal, and 1 pound nitre; but the following proportions are now more generally adopted; sulphur 12 ounces, nitre 4 pounds 4 ounces, charcoal, (powdered) 2 pounds to produce stars upon their explosion, various substances are mixed with the combustible materials, as grain powder for the explosion, raw nitre, antimony, steel filings, brass filings, ising glass, and the composition is moistened with spirits of wine, with camphor, with turpentine, with vinegar. The barrels of Rockets are filled, and the substance driven in with a mallet; the weight of which must be proportioned

to the weight of the Rocket; and the making is even reduced to such exactness, as that the number of strokes for each size is laid down. The case of a two pound Rocket, in its dimensions, should be as follows:—

Exterior diameter, 2 inches, Interior, 1 1/2 inch, Weight of the mallet, 1 pound, Number of strokes, 31. The case filled to 4-1-2, the length of the exterior diameter, and a fifth of a diameter more with good clay. The stiffs of Rockets, from 50 to 52 diameters of the barrel in length. Rockets of 3 and 4 inches diameter, well made, will ascend 1200 yards perpendicular height; but the usual height 300 to 500 yards, which is performed in from 5 to 10 seconds.

With thus much of common Rockets in view, we may more readily comprehend the nature and intent of the Congreve Rockets. In their principles of construction, they differ nothing from Asiatic Rockets, but in their materials, and scientific aid in their construction; the barrels are made of iron, and they are when thrown, like common Rockets, attached to a staff of white ash, or oak.

Their superiority consists in the chemical purity of the materials, and their due proportion to each other, and then in the powerful means used to compress the possible quantity into the smallest compass. A 32 pound Congreve Rocket, fired against common earth, penetrates nine feet at 1200 yards distance.

They are, without question, the most terrific instrument of destruction which has been discovered since the invention of gunpowder.

BALTIMORE, April 22. From the Merchants Coffee-House Books. A letter dated Abingdon, 3 o'clock April 21. Says, "Yesterday at 2 P. M. one of the British vessels in running up the bay lost the channel and grounded. I do not discover that she has any consort. From her signal guns of distress I am persuaded she has not moved, she lies between Abbey and Pool's Island—She went on in a remarkable high tide. A captain of craft just now assured me that in common tide there is not more than six feet water where she lies."

A person, taken at Havre de Grate has been committed to jail in this city as a spy.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE. The enemy's force increasing. On Thursday morning a British squadron consisting it is stated of three ships of the line, among which is the admiral's ship, several frigates and smaller vessels to the number altogether of fifteen were seen off Annapolis standing up the bay; and in the afternoon, they were visible at North Point—About sun-set a flag of trace from the British fleet arrived in the river with despatches, which were immediately forwarded by express to Washington. The flag vessel waits an answer which is expected to day.—Fed. Gaz.

Norfolk, April 19. By a gentleman just arrived from the bay side, we learn that a squadron of men of war consisting of nine sail came into the capes last evening?

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

ELKTON, April 16. "We are all bustle here. The directors met yesterday, and measures are entered into to remove the specie to Lancaster. We are removing store goods and other valuables into the country, a distance from this place; they are also clearing out the goods from Frenchtown and all other places of deposit, with all possible speed—indeed they have progressed so far that the enemy, should they proceed up our river, will be much disappointed, should plunder be their object. The shore on both sides are lined with inhabitants, who are as expert at the use of the gun as any other people; our country has a considerable population, and I may add brave men. All parties appear to unite in the general defence."

Hudson, April 6. Military movements.—During the last week, a large number of troops have passed up the North river, destined for the northern frontiers. On Friday and Saturday a battalion of the 16th regiment United States Infantry, consisting of nearly 600 men under Colonel Dennis, arrived at this city by water, and on Sunday they again sailed for Albany. It was remarked, and we believe very justly, that these troops were superior in appearance to any which have before passed in this vicinity. The officers were well accomplished, and we are informed they

are very strict disciplinarians. A small corps of the Rifle regiment, recruited at Shepherd's-Town, (Virg.) under Lieut. Van Swearingen, a young and promising officer, accompanied the above detachment.

DIED. In this city, on the 2d inst. being on his march to the northward, Andrew Hughes, aged 26, a soldier in the U. S. Rifle regt. recruited at Shepherd's-Town, Virginia, October 4, under Lieut. Van Swearingen. On Saturday his remains were attended to the burying ground in this city by Lieut. Van Swearingen's corps and a large detachment from Col. Dennis' regt. and interred with the honors of war.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of Tuesday. "A Great Man is fallen in Israel." It is with the deepest regret we announce to the citizens of Philadelphia, and to the world, the loss of Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, who died yesterday afternoon, at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, of the prevailing typhus fever. His death is a public and private calamity.

In him, Science has lost one of her most distinguished sons; Philanthropy a brother; the United States a patriot of the Revolution; the sick, the afflicted, and the poor, a blessing; the world, a great loss; the good Samaritan, a benefactor; the last, doing good, and administering relief to the body as well as comfort to the soul.

It has pleased the ALMIGHTY to take him from us. While we bow with submission to the heavenly mandate, we must long, very long, deeply deplore so afflicting a dispensation.

Died, on the 4th of this month, at his seat in Westmoreland, Virginia, the hon. Richard Parker, one of the Judges of the General Court, of that state, in the 84th year of his age.

PIECE GOODS AT PEACE PRICES.

THE undersigned have on hand and for sale at their store in Charlestown, a large stock and pretty general assortment of

Domestic & Foreign Goods, most of which were purchased last fall, and will be sold at the good old prices for cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. The articles necessarily added to the stock this spring to make the assortment more complete, will be disposed of at a very small advance, in order the better to enable purchasers to meet the difficulty of the times.

The citizens are invited and solicited to deal with us; particularly our old friends and customers in Charlestown and the circumjacent neighborhood. HUMPHREYS & KEYES, Charlestown, April 30.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 28th March, Daniel Smith, an apprentice to the cabinet and joiner business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and heavy built. Any person taking up said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

DANIEL MARKLE, Shepherd's-Town, April 30.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who purchased at the sale made in August last, at Hare Wood, and for which purchases I hold their bonds, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced indiscriminately.

J. B. HENRY, April 23.

Three Journeymen

Mill Wrights, and two Carpenters wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. JACOB FISHER, April 23.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Jos. Brown, dec'd, where he continues to carry on the CHAIR MAKING business, in the most complete manner. He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement already received, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of public favor. MATTHEW WILSON, Charlestown, April 23.

From the National Intelligencer.

A gentleman who recently arrived from the island of Barbadoes, passed through this city yesterday, and favored us with the "Barbadoes Mercury" of the 16th March, from which we copy the following articles respecting the destruction of "His Majesty's" ship PEACOCK.

From the gentleman to whose politeness we are on this occasion indebted, we learn that besides her other guns, the Peacock mounted eighteen carronades, all of which were thirty two pounders, and not twenty fours, as heretofore believed. This fact, which makes the achievement of the Hornet still more splendid and astonishing, is stated on the margin of the Barbadoes paper now in our possession, by the captain of the Opposum British ship of war, and was written in the presence of the gentleman from whom we received the paper.

The Carlet Packet, on her homeward route from Demerary, came in yesterday, and will sail again this evening. By this arrival we have obtained a newspaper, containing some further particulars of the fate of the Peacock, which, it is now ascertained, sunk at the anchorage to which the enemy's ship Hornet brought her after the action. The Captain's writing desk with some other articles belonging to the vessel had drifted ashore, and the former was brought over in the packet; and with a view of securing what may thus be saved of the Peacock's wreck, which lies between Demerary River and Mahatia, His Excellency Governor Carmichael has requested by Proclamation, that all papers may be sent to the King's House, and any materials deposited in the King's Stores at Fort Frederick.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Mahatia, we present our readers with considerable (though melancholy) satisfaction; particularly as, on the score of information, it acts as a complete introduction to what appears on the subject from the King's House.

"We have all been much shocked at the capture of the Peacock, and the melancholy circumstances attending it. I had the detail from four of the crew who escaped from her (by means of the small boat hanging over her stern, which was much shattered, and with difficulty kept afloat by them until they were picked up by a colony boat, after having been six or seven hours in that situation,) two hours after she had been taken possession of by the American Sloop of War Hornet, of 20 guns, principally 32 pounders, and 175 men. The action took place a little to windward of Mahatia, in five fathom water, and commenced about 10 minutes before 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, and in 45 minutes the Peacock was obliged to strike, being a perfect wreck. About a quarter of an hour before the attack, Captain Peake was in the act of cheering his crew, and encouraging them to continue the unequal contest, when he received a 24 pounder in his breast, and fell with a smile on his countenance. The man from whom I received this account was then at the helm, not two yards from where the Captain was standing, and sprang forward and took him in his arms to carry him below, when he was knocked down by a splinter. Here is some of poor Captain Peake's blood (said he, pointing to his trousers,) I was covered with it, but the salt water has almost washed it out." No other officer was killed. Early in the action Mr. Lot fell—"Poor Lot?" exclaimed the Captain, "I did not think you would have been the first." Mr. Lot was taken down to Dr. Whitaker, but returned to his quarters before the action ceased, having merely been deprived of his senses for a time.

When these poor fellows made their escape, the wounded only had been taken out of the vessel; and at the time she had eight feet water in her hold, and the American Lieutenant (whose name is O'Connor) had hailed his ship to say, that the prize was sinking, and these ladies conceived that all hands on board the Peacock were in danger of going down in her, as she had been brought to an anchor, and the Hornet had drifted a considerable distance from them, and did not seem to take notice of the Lieutenant when he hailed. They conjectured that the Peacock had from 20 to 25 killed and badly wounded. The enemy only acknowledged one of each; but they say they do not believe that, as their fire was well kept up, and the other did not send their boat to take possession for twenty minutes after the Peacock had struck. The apparently sincere testimony of these men, and the regret which they expressed for the captain were both convincing and affecting. The spokesman, a respectable looking sailor, said, that he had been 14 years in His Majesty's service, and six with Captain Peake; and, "Sir (said he), a better man, or braver officer, or a better disciplined ship, never sailed out of England; every man exerted himself to the utmost, but they were too heavy for us."

FROM SPAIN. Extract of a letter, dated Lisbon, Feb. 27, 1813, received at New York.

"The 50th and 51st regiments have had a brush with the French between Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, in which the former lost 9 men and 2 officers and the latter 160. English account.

"The French have been reinforced with 15,000 men, which gives them a decided superiority in point of numbers, which, together with the very sickly state of the combined armies, will prevent Lord Wellington from pushing on. The 82d and 38th Regiment have hardly a man fit for duty—indeed the sick list of the English alone exceeds 14,000 men; 20,000 men are momentarily expected from England. You will, no doubt, perceive the great dissatisfaction prevailing in Spain, relative to Lord Wellington's desire of having all power reposed in him; they say he has tarnished all his glory by the demand, which would be a greater evil than the one he has pretended to rescue them from. Rest-assured of one thing, the Spanish and Portuguese would prefer the French as masters, rather than remain in the state they are now in much longer! In this, I consider them ungrateful, as John Bull has certainly expended millions and split his best blood in defence of the Peninsula.

"Marshal Beresford is again ill from one of his old wounds having re-opened—his life is in danger; he is a fine brave fellow, but rather unpopular with the Portuguese, although in their service—he rides them rather hard.

"On hand, in Lisbon, on the first of February, inst. 262,592 bbls. and 65 sacks flour, 10,823 moys wheat, 6,358 moys barley, 21,39 moys corn, 7,856 moys rye."

THE INQUISITION.

Among the number of interesting events that have taken place in the last 25 years, should be reckoned the recent abolition of the Inquisition in Spain. From its first institution under the order of Saint Dominic to the present time, this terrible tribunal has been held in abhorrence not only by the Christian world in general, but also by a majority of the Catholics themselves, among whom light and knowledge are making gradual advances. Its coercive system contained every thing revolting to human nature, and contrary to the mild precepts of our Saviour—but so it was, that this dreadful tribunal, for a long time, attempted to force all sects of Christians into the pale of one Church by imprisonments, tortures, and burnings! Its history ought to be read by every one who wishes to see, to what extent the tyranny of an established Priesthood has been carried on in the name of the Christian Religion! During the last century, most of the Catholic Princes either banished this sanguinary system from their dominions, or disarmed it of many of its terrors. It was reserved for the Spanish Monarchs (always the most cruel and bigotted) to retain it in their dominions, and in those provinces, particularly South America, which had the misfortune to be subjected to their despotic rule. After repeated struggles, and by a small majority, it has, we hope, been finally abolished by the Cortes now sitting at Cadiz. But, it is thought, if the idiot King were to recover his throne, the influence of the clergy is such, that it would again be restored.

IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season, (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Samuel M'Pherson's Mill, on Bullskin, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars the season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, three dollars the single leap; to be paid when the mare is covered; if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season—Ten dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal; removing the mare out of the county, or parting with her, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day, throughout the season, forfeits the insurance.—The season has commenced, and will end the 25th day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents. IRISH GRAY is a beautiful Dapple Gray, 6 years old this spring, full 17 hands high, and well proportioned. WILLIAM DAVIS, March 26, 1813.

SPRING GOODS.

W. & T. Brown HAVE received their Spring Merchandize, among which are a good assortment of domestic and fancy goods, all of which they offer at a very small advance for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Charles-Town, April 6. 6w.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the farm on which I reside on Bullskin, containing 350 acres—at least one third of the land is in wood, and the cleared land in a high state of cultivation, 80 acres of which is now in clover, and a sufficiency of meadow. This farm may be laid off in fields of 30 acres, and every field with very little trouble may have water. The improvements are a good dwelling house, barn, stables, and every necessary out building; a large garden, and a peach and apple orchard of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. If convenient to the purchaser 250 acres of this land with all the improvements will be sold separate from the other part; there will be on it about 18 acres of very valuable meadow land, and a sufficiency of wood. To a person wishing to purchase a small farm, it would be a very desirable one.

HENRY GANTT.

April 9.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber is now opening at his store in Shepherd's-Town,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

bought at the late "Public Auction Sales," to the Eastward, for cash—All which are offered to the public at reduced prices. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, April 2, 1813.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent the house formerly occupied by John Haines, on the main street, west end of Charlestown. PHILIP HAINES.

April 9.

The elegant full bred Horse YOUNG ORIAN,

WILL stand to cover mares this season, from the first day of April until the first day of July next, at Mr. Henry Haines's, in Charles Town, J. Haines county, Va. at the low rate of eight dollars the season, three dollars, cash, the single leap, and twelve dollars for ensuring a colt. The money for the season to be paid by the first of October next; but six dollars will be taken in lieu of eight if paid within the season; and that for insurance to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with colt. Parting with a mare ensured, will forfeit the insurance money.

YOUNG ORIAN was formerly the property of major John Johnston of Franklin county, (Penn.) is a beautiful dark gray, full sixteen hands high, strong and active, fit for either saddle or draught. His sire was the full bred running horse Orian, the property of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, his dam was got by the imported horse Badger. It is not necessary to say any thing more, as his figure and action will recommend him to every competent judge. SAMUEL FISHER. March 15, 1813.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will erect (on or before the first of May next) a complete set of Carding Machines, at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Further particulars will be made known, when the machines are completely erected, by the public's humble servant, JAMES WALKER. Mills Grove, April 9.

Regimental Orders.

The first battalion of the 55th regiment Virginia militia is ordered to meet on Saturday the 22d of May next, at Shepherd's-Town, and the second battalion at Charlestown, on Saturday the 29th of the same month, at 11 o'clock. The commandants of battalions and companies of the 55th regt. are ordered to meet at the house of Thomas James, in Shepherd's-Town, on Saturday the 1st of May next, for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of company districts. J. CRANE, Lt. Col. April 23.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town, A Large and Elegant Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

- Supe fine and Common Cloths, Bedford & Pains's Corals, Stockings and Man chestry, English & India Nan keens, Merinoes Quiltings, White Jean & Cord together with a variety of other vestings, Irish, German, British & American Linens, Buggings, &c. &c. American Cottons, Pildis, Stripes, canton terpinis, Towelling, and Table Cloths, Moshins and Span Cot (not assorted), Wytch, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, Red, and Blue Figured Cam brics, Figured, Striped, Seede, Knotted & Lined Muslins, Lize Cambrick, Long Lany, Cambrick Hand kerchiefs, and Kint ing for Linenkerpifs, White, Black, Pink, Green, Orange, and Lead coloured, with a variety of other fancifully figured silk dresses and bon nets, Cambrick and Com mon Dimities, French, Italian and Canton Crapes,

The foregoing comprises but a very limited proportion of their present stock on hand; the whole of which has been purchased with the greatest care and attention, as well as on the best possible terms, and will be sold at reduced prices. JAMES BROWN, & Co. April 9, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 5th instant, a negro man named SIM, but when from home he calls himself George, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout make, stoop shouldered and has a simple down look. He had on when he went away, overalls and roundabout of homemade drab cloth, swadnow jacket and wool hat, but might have changed part of his dress. There is a reward will be paid if brought home or secured in any jail so that I get him a gain.

GEORGE BURNS, April 23.

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has created a complete set of Carding Machines at Mr. Griffin Taylor's mill, in Frederick County, about eight miles from Charles-Town, and four from Battle-Town. Terms of carding eight cents per pound. One pound of grease to be sent to every ten pounds of wool, when it is not greased at home. The wool must be picked clean of burs and sticks. A sheet or blanket for every fifteen pounds of wool must be sent to contain the rolls. JOHN HOGELAND. April 23, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he has this day discontinued business, and offers to the public his sincere thanks for their patronage since his commencement of business in this place, and begs the favor of those indebted to him to make payment to Moses Wilson, Junior, or himself. The business will be continued at his old stand by M. Wilson and Son. MOSES WILSON, Senior. Charles-Town, April 16.

A strong Team & Wagon

wanted to haul a load to Pitsburgh, JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, April 16.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia at their next sitting for a law to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown. April 23.

LAMPBLACK OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

From the Political Prospect.

[Printed in Abingdon.]

TO DANIEL SHEPPEY, Esq.

A plain blunt man takes the liberty of addressing you. One equally ignorant of political chicanery, and unskilled in the arts of sophistry, and who cannot look upon him who resorts to either, but as a dishonest politician and a dishonest reasoner. The man who prefers the night to day, and who skulks in the bye-paths when the great road is open, justly attracts animadversion and affixes suspicion to his character. Thus he who attempts to persuade by influencing the passions, and to vindicate himself by sophistry, is prima facie engaged in defence of a bad cause, and endeavouring to conceal his conscious turpitude. From your known and acknowledged talents, I cannot, for a moment, believe that you yourself are convinced by the show of argument in your circular from your undignified prostitution of character, in defiance of all morality and religion. I cannot suppose that you are writing under the tortures of a conscience, when you disgrace those talents by the thinly veiled absurdities with which you would convince your constituents. They must then have their origin either in the weakness of the cause which you advocate, or in the sovereign contempt which you entertain for the understandings of your constituents. Since the commencement of your public career nothing has been necessary to convince me of your political depravity; but it required the shameless avowal of that abominable principle, "that submission to wrong is preferable to resistance," on which the argument of your circular is reared, to convince that you had dropped the mask of virtue and dismissed even its semblance.—This is the cardinal tenet of your political creed.—This is the soul of your opposition to the war, and upon the establishment of this, you rely for the success of that opposition.—I shall not attempt to discuss the propriety of the war; that subject has been presented to the nation in every possible point of view that learning, talents and ingenuity could devise.—Every grade of genius has been exercised upon it from the high, majestic and generalizing mind of Lowndes, to your own peculiar talent of polemic cunning and logical quibbling, in which a county court education has given you a distinguished pre-eminence. I will merely observe, that reiterated outrages on the American flag—that repeated murders of American citizens—that daily imprisonment and imprisonment of American seamen, at length roused that American blood which warmed the friends of Washington, and which has not, as you suppose, degenerated or been corrupted by the factious compositions with which the political empiries of your party have dosed the nation. The citizens of this district called with an undivided voice for war. You the representative of their sentiments—the organ thro' which they spoke, were decidedly adverse to it, not because, (as you say in your circular) "we had not well-founded cause of complaint against the British government which it ought to have redressed, but because there was a probability that the evils attendant on the war, would be greater than those we then suffered," that is, (when the proposition is simplified, which is masked under these words) that we should submit to the lash, least resistance should irritate Great Britain to use it more severely—that we should crouch like the chastised spaniel, instead of rising in our might and shaking off oppression "like the dew drops from the lion's mane"—that we should composedly have our honor tarnished and our character degraded—because forsooth, there is some trouble requisite to maintain them,

and honor and character cannot bring dollars and cents into our pockets.—It needed not the open avowal of your abhorrence of abstract principles, to inform us that you were destitute of principle, but you are the first man on record, except Fall-staff, who has openly declared, that as honor cannot set a leg—stanch a wound, or put money into your purse, you would have none of it.

There was a time Mr. Shephey, when the people of this country fought for principle and thought that they were acting meritoriously. It was to resist the principle, or (if you prefer the expression) the abstract right claimed by Great Britain of taxation without representation—that revolutionized these colonies, and those who opposed that righteous war, used the same arguments and nearly the same words that you have used in your circular in opposition to the present war. They calculated expenses, as you have done—they lamented the effusion of blood in the same doleful strains that you have sung to your constituents—they predicted defeat and disaster, as you have done, and their predictions were realized as yours have been—they prophesied a disgraceful issue, as you have done—and their prophecies were false, as yours will prove. Here the parallel between you must cease, and the contrast commence. They had an oath of allegiance which bound their consciences to the opposition; you have none, at least none openly.—they preferred loyalty to rebellion, you prefer submission to resistance; they were more attached to their then constitution—they would not contend for the acquisition of new rights, you will not maintain those already in possession—they were anathematized as Tories, you are tolerated as a Federalist.

Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute, was acknowledged by Americans as a first principle in their political code, and every echo was taught to repeat it with approbation.—It was the fondest effusion of indignant patriotism, and the proud defiance of an independent nation. How does the pusillanimous doctrine with which you have dared to insult your constituents, comport with this? The evils of war you say are greater than those we suffered prior to its declaration. Why did you not illustrate your position by an historic example and tell your constituents, that Athens submitted to have her citizens devoured by the Minotaur rather than to declare war? Shameless as you are, this was too daring. You thought proper to administer the poison in a way that would disguise without diminishing the effect of its venom.—The proper way to test an argument is to mark how far and to what it will eventually lead; that upon which your circular is bottomed is simply this—that a nation should never declare war until the evils which she suffers are more calamitous and destructive than an actual state of warfare. Suppose, sir, the Great Britain should demand \$500,000 and 1000 men from the U. States to carry on her wars in Spain, and were to threaten a non compliance with an immediate invasion. Now we know that a war with Great Britain would cost this government more than \$500,000 and 1000 men, you would then justify a compliance with her requisite us. In the schools of sophistry there is not so fruitful an argument. In the fraternity of quibblers there is not so impudent a reasoner.

Did you imagine, sir, that an deduction from premises so absurd, would add weight with your constituents? Did you suppose that you could gild them by so palpable a figment? The intelligent citizens of this district will disown you, sir. They are not (as you suppose) groping in a night of ignorance so profound but that they can detect the thief that walks among them in so thin a disguise. What! are we to surrender our rights because it requires an exertion to maintain them.—Let it be remembered that the exertion is momentary, but that the rights for which we contend are fixed and permanent, if we desert them, we leave to posterity the mere ghost of liberty, unsubstantial. He who advises such a relinquishment is a coward or he is worse; he is a coward who is afraid to protect his own rights or he is a traitor who has sold them. You have your choice of the two, sir. I have dwelt longer on this point than I intended—I suppose by this time you have become sick of it; I was sick of it from the beginning, but as it is the hinge upon which

your whole argument hangs—when it is broken your argument has fallen.

You have attempted to alarm your constituents by a long catalogue of taxes with which (considering them as you always do as asses) you say they are added.—You have endeavored to alarm them by a pompous parade of arithmetical calculation, by insinuating that the honest gains will be wrung from the hands of poverty; and that misery and famine will pervade every hut and cottage. This, sir, is either the melancholy madness of a disturbed imagination or a means for compassing the dark designs of a wicked politician.—Is it not known, sir, that the burthen of taxation reposes always upon the rich and luxurious while it touches lightly upon the poor and frugal? The fact is, that there is this great and obvious good attending occasional taxes in this country—by that means money is drawn from the hands of the rich in which it is accumulated, and extracted from the coffers of misers in which it is buried, to be distributed among the mass of the people. It is paid by the U. States to the soldiery—your fellow citizens—and by them it is scattered thro' the whole country: thus the flood gates which dammed its circulation in the hands of the wealthy, are drawn and a fertilizing stream is poured upon the impoverished ranks of society. Besides, sir, if this were not the case, the people of this country when they called for war—knew that it would require money to support it, and were prepared to contribute willingly. Now, sir, permit me to ask you how you can dare to solicit the patronage of a people whom you have attempted to impose upon and to frighten? How will you represent freedom, when your sentiments are as servile as I have demonstrated them to be? How will you represent republicans when you represent men of morality and religion, when you are in the habit of defying both at the gaming table? How will you represent the people of this district, when the connexions which bound you to them are dissolved, and when you will most probable in the course of another year establish yourself in some other district. MARCUS.

HORNET AND PEACOCK.

To the Editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR—I wish to communicate, for the information of G. G. K. and those who may have read his paper, published in your last night's journal, that the Force of his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock at the time she engaged the United States Sloop Hornet was 16 twenty-four pounder carronades and 2 long six pounders. With a complement of one hundred and twenty-two men and boys; and that the Hornet carried 18 thirty-two pounder carronades and two long nine pounders, and one hundred and seventy men. That the action continued, by the Peacock's time, for twenty five minutes, and that H. B. M's. brig L'Espergle was not visible from the look outs, stationed at the Peacock's mast heads, for some time previous to the action.

F. A. WRIGHT, Senior Lieut. Of H. B. M's late sloop Peacock. New York, April 17, 1813.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN, Having observed a publication in the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday last signed F. A. Wright, 1st Lieut. of the Peacock, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to state, that I was ordered by Capt. Laurence to go on board the Peacock, after her surrender, and examine and report her armament, which I found as stated in Capt. Laurence's official letter. Lt. Wright's statement, as to time, is as incorrect as that of the number of men on board the Hornet and Peacock; for it is now ascertained that there were 4 men received on board from Demarara, two or three days before they sailed, who were not on the quarter bill, also one boy, making in all, 139; at the commencement of the action, the Hornet mustered 145 fit for duty—at that time the L'Espergle's hull was plainly to be seen from the Hornet's deck, and at the time both vessels anchored, she could not have been more than four miles from us. On my calling on lieutenant Wright, he ac-

knowledgeed, in presence of several gentlemen, that the Peacock did mount more guns than he had mentioned in his statement. The public are left to judge how far this gentleman's statement is to be credited.

D. G. CONNER, Lieut. of United States ship Hornet.

EASTON, (Mass.) April 24.

Arrived here on Sunday afternoon Major John Meredith and Mr. William Brown II from Queens-Town, sent in there by the enemy's blockading squadron.—The following statement, by them hastily taken of their capture, &c. is offered to the public.

On Friday last 16th inst. left Baltimore, at 11 o'clock stood down the Patuxent with a fine breeze till we got near North Point, when we discovered plainly three large ships and several smaller vessels apparently about five miles above the mouth of Chester River. Thinking them to be our backs, the Skipper of the Peacock, B. M. M. (the captain and owner being sick at home) shifted his course and stood up the river; sailing some time on our way up, discovering nothing that could molest us, and thinking that the wind would continue, we again stood down the river. On our way this second time down, the Gun Boat stationed some miles above North Point, got under way and stood up the river; had not proceeded far down the river when we discovered two row boats under North Point, about 15 miles distant, standing as we thought to the wind—immediately put back again the second time up the river; after going on some time we found the row boats coming after us and gaining—took out our sweeps and manned them well, and made the best of our way, supposing they might be enemy's barges, tho' there were different opinions—some said they were sein boats, who had been up the bay—others that they were M. B. M's barges sent to keep a look out—the wind becoming light, they gained on us so fast that we were all convinced they were the enemy's barges; and being apprehensive we should be taken, we sent a signal to the Gun Boat just ahead—finding she took no notice of us, but still stood on, exerted every nerve to prevent being captured—in a struggle! about 6 o'clock they fired several shot from mucketry at us—we now found indeed that we were gone, though an hour before we had not the least idea but that we could make the fort with all ease before they could come up with us—a few minutes after their first fire the enemy came along side, boarded from two small barges containing 20 men each, and captured us within five miles of the Port of Baltimore, the Gun Boat, as we supposed, about 9 or 400 yards a-head; she did not fire till the enemy had boarded us, when they appeared to aim their shot at us, two of which were very near striking our mast and stern. It appears to be the opinion of every passenger on board the Peacock (even the enemy himself admitted) that the Gun Boat might and ought to have protected us.

Immediately after the enemy fired, the Peacock's boat was got out in which Mr. P. von, his son and servant, the Skipper, (B. M. M.) and two men and a boy (all sailors) with three black men (also sailors) abandoned the vessel and escaped to the shore; only one sailor being left aboard the Peacock, and he a boy (Michael T. Tyler) who behaved nobly.

The Officers who boarded, asked if the vessel was a Peacock, and upon being answered in the affirmative, they said we need not be apprehensive, for that our persons and private property should be respected—said they took us for a Gun Boat.—(We were towed down to the squadron and anchored near the Marlborough 74. Rear Admiral C. Ekernur—continued there till 10 o'clock next day, the 17th, during which time, boats were continually passing to and from the Admiral's ship, we were frequently visited by the boats—between 10 and 11 o'clock, it was ordered by the Admiral (we presume) that the passengers of the captured vessel should have the baggage delivered to them, that they should have a sloop, (a small bay craft) to carry them to Queenstown, but the vessel and cargo they retained as a prize—got under way at 11 o'clock, bidding them good bye and they wishing us a good passage—four comfort to John Merrieth and William Brown, who owned the whole of the merchandize to a large amount, every package of which were taken! We were however very glad we came off so well, for we were under some apprehension that at least some of us would be detained. They put on board of us several prisoners, some of whom had been returned a month, some not so long. They treated us politely—were very communicative, spoke highly of our naval officers; and said, that Captains Jones and Lawrence ought to be Admirals.

Arrived at Queens-Town about 12 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 17th almost ready to kiss the ground for joy that we had got out of the enemy's clutches, and on land once more, we found some of the prisoners put on board of us, we learned that the enemy had, during the time they were detained, destroyed upwards of 100 Bay Craft, some of which was very valuable. Robert Williams, a prisoner, taken in the Lynx, told John Meredith that he saw two pilots aboard the Admiral's ship, when he got to Baltimore would report them. JOHN MERRETH.

WILLIAM BROWN, N. B. The enemy observed that the major stationed at North Point was a brave fellow that he fired several shot, one of which was so well aimed that it splashed the water over one of their barges—said they should like to be requited with him, &c.